CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1858.

The County Convention.

The Convention yesterday, we are gratified to say, passed off in a manner highly creditable to those who participated in its deliberations. The friends of the opposing candidates were zealous in their efforts to advance the interests of their respective favorites, but all was done in order and with good feeling. If the slavery propagandists have at any time indulged the expectation that the contest in the preliminary Conventions would stir up animosities in the Republican ranks, destined to weaken the party in the canvass, they are now undeceived. The friends of both Mr. Arnold and Mr. Farnsworth stated expressly that whatever might be their personal preferences, the contest among themselves would end with the Dixon Convention. After that all their energies would be devoted to the election of the nominee, and to the defeat of their political opponents.

The Republicans of Cook have now signified their favorite, and, should he receive the nomination of the Dixon Convention, they will give him a rousing majority; at the same time, it is proper to say, they will cheerfully abide the result of the Convention, and will present an unbroken phalanx in support of its nominee, whether the choice fall upon Mr. Arnold or either of the other gentlemen spoken of for the nomination.

The Speeches of Last Week.

The masterly refutation of the leading points in Senator DOUGLAS' Speech, made by Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in his speech of Saturday evening last, is a subject of constant congratulation among the political and personal friends of the latter gentleman. It is desirable, for the good of the cause, that the two speeches go out side by side, broadcast over the State. The Weekly PRESS AND TRIBUNE for this week will contain both, and may be had at the Counting Room of this office after 11 o'clock A. M. to-day.

News from the Telegraphic Fleet.

At last we have what appears to be authentic intelligence from the Telegraphic fleet. The ship Windsor Forest, arrived at Quebec, reports having been in company with the Niagara and the Agamemnon, on the 30th of June, just about the time when it was intended to commence laying the cable. The weather was then heavy, which probably caused a delay in the work. It was fine on the 23d and the 24th, but from that time on to the 30th heavy, with south west winds prevailing. There is some ground, therefore, for hoping that unavoidable delay, and not the absolute failure of the expedition, is the cause of the non-arrival of the Niagara.

Fratricide in Indiana.

Two brothers, Joseph and John Murphy, residing at Gosport, Ind., on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, quarrelled, about six o'clock on Friday evening, and from words proceeded to blows. In the fight Joseph caught up an axe and struck his brother a terrible blow in the back, between the shoulders, felling him to the ground, and then struck him another murderous blow on the head, almost severing his head from the body. He died almost instantly. The conscience stricken fratricide made no attempt to escape, and was at once taken into custody.

Losses by the Flood of Cairo.

The whole loss by the flood at Cairo, it is said, will be inside of $80,000. The Illinois Central Railroad can make all repairs for $7,000. The loss to the citizens, in furniture, buildings and stock, will not exceed $50,000. The water rose about ten feet higher than ever before known by those who have lived in the vicinity since 1779.

A Sad Calamity.

The telegraph brings intelligence of a sad calamity at Pottsville, Pa., yesterday, by which nine men were instantly killed, and several others seriously injured.

Crop Prospects.

Our correspondence and the mails have furnished us with a variety of interesting intelligence in relation to the crops, which may be found under the Commercial head, on the third page.

Bayard Taylor's Eyes Scratched Out.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 10th, in referring to the close of the annual exhibition of the *Academy of Design*, speaks of the Vandal abuse to which some of the pictures had been subjected. It says:

> On removing the works of art, it was found that two of the most noted had suffered in this way: across the face of Ehninger's exquisite cabinet picture of Lady Jane Grey, a double row had been scratched; and in Lange's well known group entitled "Twelfth Night at the Century," it was found that Bayard Taylor's eye had been put out. What the object of this last outrage could be is not known. Certainly not the amiable artist, who has not an enemy in the world. The prevalent theory ascribes the act to the animosity of some outraged lady, who felt aggrieved by Taylor's saucy letter, which it was thought fit to publish just after marriage, telling his fair correspondents to stop wishing him for autographs and locks of hair.

☞ Wm. Gilmore Sims, the novelist and poet, is named for United States Senator from South Carolina.

THE CITY.

BURGLARY.—On Monday night some burglars entered the residence of Mr. Watson V. Coe, No. 91, South Desplaines street, and robbed it of a quantity of valuable clothing.

REV. DR. PATTERSON'S SERMON.—We inadvertently omitted to mention, in our notice of Rev. Dr. Patterson's sermon, that it could be had of Messrs. D. B. Cooke & Co., corner of Washington and Dearborn streets.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dudley Chase, formerly Pastor of the Church of the Atonement, in this city, and now a resident of St. Cloud, Minnesota, had been spending a few days here with his friends. Dr. Chase had established a flourishing academy in St. Cloud.

FIRE IN THROOP STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in Mr. Hefford's carpenter shop, in the rear of his house in Throop street, near Monroe. The flames quickly spread to his house and stable and all the buildings were entirely destroyed. Mr. Hefford's loss is about $1,000, no part of which is covered by insurance. The occupants of the adjoining houses moved their furniture and their dwellings were with difficulty saved owing to a lack of water.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that Col. W. H. Davis, while driving along Washington street, on Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, met with a severe accident. An excavation had been made at a crossing on Jefferson street, where he drove his horse into the ditch which had been opened for the sewer, when the animal fell and Mr. D. was thrown out, receiving serious bruises. We notice very frequently that the workmen employed in the various street improvements seem too little careful of the safety of citizens in this manner.

LIEUT. AMBROSE AND THE "UNION."—We give place, by request, to the following card, in answer to the statements in the *Union*, of yesterday morning, that the evidence taken in the investigation alluded to was improperly obtained:

> EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—The statement in the local columns of the *Union* of this morning, that the evidence of Mrs. Hebbel, in reference to the charge of Mr. Kuler, against Lieut. Ambrose, was obtained in consideration that no prosecution should be instituted against her for keeping a house of prostitution, is absolutely false.
>
> W. H. STICKNEY,
> WM. MILLER,
> JOHN M. KENNEDY.

THE APPLE TRADE.—The shipment of early apples to the Chicago market has commenced, by to this date about 150 barrels have been forged. Of this amount over one-third came from the orchard of Mr. Isaac Buneford, Esq., 4 miles from the orchard of F. Hoffmeister, Esq., and a portion from the orchard of W. C. Flagg, Esq., near Mayo. The crop, as is believed, is much lighter than usual. The prices offered now range from seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel.—*Allen Gazette*, 10th.

The Cook County Republican Convention.

The Cook County Republican Convention, called to nominated delegates to the forthcoming Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District, at Dixon, met at the Court House in this city yesterday, at 2 P. M.

The Convention was organized, by calling Geo. W. Dole, Esq., to the chair as President, and the appointment of Caspar Butz and U. B. Hawley Secretaries.

Isaac Speer made the appointment of a committee of five, on Credentials, which was carried. The Chair nominating Messrs. Speer, Waughop, Kinzie, Throop and Hartmann.

This Committee having acted on the credentials presented, reported as follows:

First Ward—Jas Leonard, J H Woodworth, J W Waughop, H Hertle, Henry Winkler, Lubber Haven, James Long, J Gilbert & B Ward.

Second Ward—J Kinzie, John Calhoun, Thomas Hartman, Charles Busby, J M Richards, Peter Wolf, Isaac Speer, G H Abbott & Phillips, A Kohn, U B Hawley, George F Crocker, James Pollock.

Third Ward—John Wentworth, H Farrell, H Joy, Calvin DeWolf, A Garrison, H Helsrich, F Schoech, J G Lumbard, Star Rock, D Brainard.

Fifth Ward—Wm L Church, S M Wilson, J D Ward, A H Turner, James C Smith, Louis Heintz, Wm Gem, A Allen, H Wilbrick.

Seventh Ward—Anthony Flaxer, Joseph Prenkuch, A O Head, Anthony Stenham, Jacob Williams, Dr Paoli, Gurdon S Hubbard, N Mears, Andrew Harvey, Jas O Grant.

Eighth Ward—Thos Hale, Wm F DeWolf, Nicholas Kuster, J Ingram, Orus A Wilcox, S Dibble, Edwd Echelcs.

Ninth Ward—Geo W Dole, H Kriesman, John H Kinzie, Alex D Coventry, Benjamin Carpenter.

Fourth Ward—H H Pond, John Boerner, Henry Deal, Ludwig Zeigle, John H Moulton, Conrad L Diehl, Wm Jansen.

South Ward—Wm Wauman, G P Osler, J K Russell, G H Cleveland, A B Johnson, Wm Wisbaum, A Yerkilpen, Charles H Hamm, M Loebbicke, J G Mitchell, sen, Jas Lage.

Tenth Ward—D F Wilson, James Farney, F Schilling, H Niemeyer, R B Stone, G A Johnson, and Samuel Rose.

Lake View—Chas V Dyer, James H Rees.

Lake—Augustus Steinhaus.

South Chicago—Chas T Bates, Wm P Comstock.

Hyde Park—Hardy Webster, Walter Brookins.

Elk Grove—J S Kennicott, Jas Morgan.

Niles Centre—Alonzo Ayer, Wm Miller.

Wheeling—H Kennicott, J S Olmsted.

New Trier—A Carter, John Garland.

Evanston—Orrington Lunt, Mr Sherman.

Lyndon—A Beaubaert, Chas Yeamster.

Worth—D G Robinson, Alex R Breed, James P Woodburn.

Niles—Robert Robertson, Wm Whitla.

Ogden—Geo Scoville.

Jefferson—M W Kimball, W P Grey.

Thornton—Sanford Case, A H Dolton.

Maine—Wm H Alger.

Bloom—Chas Sauter, Geo W Morris.

Barrington—Wm M James, Homer Wilmarth.

Palatine—A Roberts, A Roberts, Jr.

Schaumburg—Jacob D Jacoush.

Orland—S E Grey.

Lemont—Stephen Rexford, Mark Crandall.

Northfield—Shepherd, J S Sherman.

Leyden—Lyndon D Hodgson.

Lake—E M Lord, J D Wright.

The report and list of delegates as presented, was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dalton the Town of Lake was declared entitled to two delegates.

Moved and carried that vacancies in the different wards be filled by the delegations respectively, and that the county delegates present cast the full vote of their usual towns.

Moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for delegates to the Dixon Convention.

J. D. Ward moved as an amendment to the last motion, the following:

Resolved, That the thirty delegates to the District Convention from Cook county, consist of two from each ward in the city of Chicago, and two chosen at large from the towns, precincts of the Convention, from the respective wards and towns.

After a vigorous discussion the amendment was lost by ayes, to 83 nays.

The original motion prevailed, and on motion of Peter Page, Messrs. Page, Witbeck, Kinzie, W. James and G. W. Morris were appointed by the Chair a committee to nominate a list of delegates.

The Committee after retiring for action, brought in their list and report as follows:

J W Kennicott	R Fowler
M N Kimball	W F D'Wolf
Luther Haven	Geo W Morris
S S Hubbard	A Brunnig
A C Coventry	James Lay
W B Egan	J W Waughop
Theodore Hartman	J H Kinzie
J M Richards	H N Arnold
Van H Higgins	F Bauman
U B Hawley	W Justice
George F Crocker	S D Ward
A F C Mueller	W Warman
O Butz	O S Heogh
A H Boyden	C Calhoun
W H Hodson	D Herlie

This list, after discussion and opposition, was adopted by 80 ayes to 27 noes.

C. H. Abbott moved the passage of the following resolution, which was carried by ayes 76, noes 23.

Resolved, That the Hon. I. N. Arnold, being the first choice of the Convention for Representative to Congress from this District, that our delegates be requested to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

On motion of G. S. Hubbard, the delegation was empowered to fill all vacancies that might occur in its numbers.

The Convention was large and spirited, the room—the adjoining Recorder's Court Room—was well filled with lookers on.

At the adjournment of the Convention, its business having been concluded with the foregoing, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, and Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, who had entered the room, were called to the stand and responded in brief and happy speeches, when the assembly dispersed.

The Convention was marked throughout its proceedings by a very spirited discussion and advocacy of the interests, each, of their own favorite, by the adherents of the two distinguished gentlemen whose names came most promanently before the body as candidates for the nomination at Dixon, and the contest was open, stirring and well sustained, with results as above, throughout its progress, however, marked with nothing undignified or unworthy the body itself, or the Republican cause. It was naturally incident that a prize so well worth the winning as a nomination sure to be followed by election should be stoutly contested. Whatever be the issue at Dixon, contests in Republican primary meetings will have ended on the fields they aimed to win, while the triumphant banners of our undivided ranks will sweep the Second Congressional District from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi.

THE COURTS.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—HON. GEORGE MANNIERE, JUDGE.—*Albert N. Cheney et als, vs. Matthew Laflin et al.*—This suit we noticed in our issue of Friday last, during the progress of the trial. The action was covenant broken on a lease of the south side of Stowell Slip, between the river and Clark street, near Twelfth street, known formerly as the Newaygo Co.'s dock. Defendants in their lease covenanted to put and keep the slip and dock in repair, and kept all the covenants relative thereto in the contract between plaintiffs and Stowell. Plaintiffs relied upon a breach of these covenants. Two days were spent in eliciting the evidence and summing up to the jury.

The case was committed to the jury at about six o'clock last evening. After a conference of about thirty minutes they separated, having sealed their verdict, by which after deducting from the damages about $1,000, claimed on a set off by defendants, they gave the plaintiffs the balance, $2,775. The defendants gave notice of motion for a new trial.

The only matter of general interest was the ruling of Judge Manniere, that in an action for breach of the covenant of the lessee to put or keep in repair or in a certain condition, the measure of damages is what the lessee has suffered in consequence of the breach, and that where no special damages are alleged this damage is arrived at by comparing the value of the premises to the lessee in the condition they were, suffered to be in by the lessee, and their value to the lessees if put in the condition proposed by the covenants, adding such other damages as were the direct consequence of the breach—which rule was concurred in by all the counsel. The Court intimated an opinion that if special damages were declared for, the plaintiffs might recover such special damages also, within the general rule of making the plaintiffs whole for all injury they had suffered.

D. Stewart and G. Herbert for plaintiffs; Beckwith, Merrick and Cassin for defendants.

Edward Wright vs. The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.—This was an action of assumpsit on a policy issued by the Insurance Company, of $5,000, on the plaintiff's store situated on Lake street, which was destroyed in the great fire of last October. The facts are as follows: In 1854 the plaintiff deeded the lot on which the store was afterwards built to two trustees, to hold in trust for his wife. In 1856 the plaintiff, with the knowledge and consent of the trustees, built the store at an expense of about $28,000. The insurance was obtained in the name of Edward Wright, and one condition of the policy required that if the interest of the insured was less than an absolute one, that interest must be particularly set forth: the chief issue being, can a party be considered absolute owner of a permanent structure erected on the land of another by parol permission?

Verdict for the plaintiff—$5,166. Motion by defendant for a new trial. Beckwith & Homer for plaintiff; Morris and McCosans for defendant.

Charles J. Hull vs. Peter Libert.—Garnishee upon Philip Krobert. This trial, which finished the day's business, was upon an old unsettled account, and possessed little interest.

U. S. COURT.—Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge. The case of *Mason vs. Watson*—an action of ejectment, involving considerable property, was tried on the 8th of January last before a jury, and a special verdict was found as to the facts. By agreement it was to be treated as a special verdict, and a motion was made for a new trial. This motion was argued at length before the court for the last two days. Yesterday the arguments was concluded and the question was left with the court.

POLICE.

THE POUND.—James McGubbins and Thomas Barry were arrested upon a charge of resisting a Assistant Poundmaster. It appeared that the latter had unlawfully impounded some horses owned by the former, and they arrested the assistant and imprisoned him in a house until a couple of Policemen came and released him. The accused were released.

POLICEMAN ARRESTED.—Jacob Dasch, a Central Depot Policeman, was arrested at the instance of one Potgeiser, upon a charge of soliciting passengers without a license. Dosch had been told that Potgeiser had charged some immigrants more than he agreed to do. When they went to his house on Monday, when the immigrant train arrived, Dosch advised the passengers not to go to Potgeiser's house, and recommended the German Society House. The Justice came to the conclusion that Dosch only did his duty, and discharged him.

MAKING THREATS.—Catherine Gaffney and John Gaffney were required to find bail, in the sum of $200, to keep the peace, for having threatened to burn Asra Hilliard's house and poison his cattle. Mrs. Gaffney thought it very hard that a woman should be taken at her word, and insisted there was nothing in the case, "only a woman's talk."

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Mary Arnst *alias* Mary Wilber, was brought up upon a charge of stealing a silver watch and chain from a colored man named James Rane. She is a prostitute of the lowest grade, and asserts that she received the watch in payment for her prostitution. She was committed for trial in default of $200 bail. A warrant was also issued against her for vagrancy, the execution of which was suspended for the present.

REFORM SCHOOL.—James Slack, a young vagrant, aged fourteen years, was sent to the Reform School.

TWO BURGLARS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—On Tuesday night Auguste Miller and Auguste Theobold were arrested by officers Kauffman and Douglas, of the detective force, under Marshal Rehm, in the act of breaking into Reidel & Roelle's saloon, on Randolph street, under the Sherman House. For a week past Mr. Reidel, who usually left four or five dollars, in change, in his drawer over night, has missed a portion of the money each morning, and finally suspected Miller and Theobold of entering the saloon each night, and robbing the drawer. He communicated his suspicions to Officer Kauffman, and on Monday night, in company with Officer Douglas, secreted himself in the saloon. Mr. Reidel was also hid in the room. At a quarter past 12 o'clock the officers heard the burglars at work in the rear of the saloon, and very soon they succeeded in opening the door. At this time both officers were sitting upon a lounge, and when the burglars entered they commenced groping about in the dark, and finally one of them put his hand upon Mr. Douglass' knee. Finding they were discovered they made a rush for the door, but were caught by the officers, and a struggle ensued, lasting some ten minutes, in which Kauffman knocked his prisoner down. As soon as Mr. Reidel could strike a light, the prisoners were searched and locked up for the night in a cell at the Marshal's office.

Yesterday afternoon, the prisoners were brought before Justices Milliken and Aiken, and were fully committed for trial in default of $500 bail each.

Miller insisted that he was only watching Theobold, whom he suspected was a burglar, for the purpose of securing his arrest. Miller is about 24 years of age, has light hair, and came to this city from Janesville about two months ago. He formerly lived in Troy, N. Y., and has no relations in this country. Theobold is about 19 years of age, has dark hair, and lived in Milwaukee for 14 years, where he has a family. He has been hanging about the docks here under the pretence of trying to get employment on a vessel.

DRUNK, DISORDERLY AND VAGRANCY.—John Galligher, a porter at the "Marble Pillar," under the Adams House, was fined $3 for getting drunk and sleeping in an alley. His wife told the officers a pitiful story about his beating her, but she refused to state a word of it before the Court.

Robert Golden, a miserable old vagrant, nearly dead from the effects of *ad libitum* quantities of bad whisky, was found sleeping on the dock, near Clark street bridge. He was sent to the Poor House.

John Mooney paid $3 for indulging in the luxury of a simple drunk.

Michael Burk got into a fracas with his wife, during which she stabbed him in the arm with a file, and he struck her with strap. He was fined $5.

Elizabeth Sutton got crazy drunk and created a great disturbance on Quincy street—she was fined $5.

Eugene Cusick, a moulder for Letz & Co., made a row in Hossinger's tailor shop, because the latter would not trust him for the repairs upon a garment. He was fined $10.

John Baer, a slater, was fined $10 for assaulting Mrs. Mehr. The difficulty occurred on the 16th of June last, since which time Baer has succeeded in dodging the officers.

Robert Coleman was fined $5, and Daniel Kinney $3, for fighting at the Southern depot.

Frank Dixon was fined $20 for grossly insulting two women in Kinzie street.

Thomas Downey was fined $5 for creating a disturbance in the St. Charles Hotel.

John Mundil and Peter Flynn were found sleeping in a back yard. Mundil, who is a "gutter rat," was fined $25 and 60 days in Bridewell, and Flynn was fined $10.

Frederick Fough, aged 17 years, was fined $10 for playing truant, his parents being unable to keep him at home. He ran away three years ago, and until a short time since his parents knew nothing of his whereabouts.

James Daldin was fined $5 for vagrancy.

Owen Clay was fined $5 for getting drunk and making a row in a saloon.

Bridget Coogan went into Mary Nary's house broke her windows and smashed the furniture generally. The cause of this proceeding on the part of the gentle Bridget was jealously—she was fined $5, and her husband let her go to Bridewell to work it out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PURE, SWEET, DELICIOUS.—Good bread is a desideratum every family should rightly prize, and yet it cannot be attained without good flour. Our house-keepers tested the article, are just now in exstacies over "Pagin's Four Ace Flour" a superbly gotten up product of prime white winter wheat, Messrs. Sawyer, Mellen & Co., at No. 250 South Water street are sole agents for this most desirable brand, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column. We advise every *knowker* of good bread to hold the "Four Aces" in their *hand* and at low as oath r to be *dealt* to them. The honors certainly are to Messrs. Sawyer, Mellen & Co., for introducing this description of breadstuffs here and we accord them cheerful praise.

JUST THE PLACE.—At Joliet—just the place for a little half day's trip out of our city—for business traveler or the tourist will find the National Hotel just the place, and mine host Adams just the man to give one a pleasant experience and cheerful remembrance of the city of Joliet.

MUSICAL.—We learn with unfeigned pleasure that our music-loving public are to have the privilege of hearing next Saturday afternoon to a grand "Union Concert," at Metropolitan Hall, by the renowned band of Mr. Unger, and under his direction, the same being for the benefit of M. Faulhaber, the agent of the Steinway pianos, whose native talents were largely indebted for the many delightful concer s given the past season by that distinguished leader. Mrs. Bostwick has kindly offered her valuable aid for that occasion. We trust that all who can do so will take this opportunity of not only enjoying a rich musical treat, but also of testifying by their attendance, their appreciation of true merit, and desire to encourage a gentleman who has done so much in the past, and intends exerting himself in the future, to place within our hearing music worthy of the best patronage.

DEDICATION.—The Wabash Avenue M. E. Church will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Thursday evening, 15th inst. Sermon by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., at 7½ o'clock. On Sunday services are also announced in connection with the dedication: Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. James Buzzo, pastor of the Clark street M. E. Church. Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. W. H. D. Ryan; at 3 P. M. Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D.; 7½, Rev. T. M. Eddy. All are invited to attend. COM. OF ARRANG'TS.

☞ Ed. Osband, under the Tremont, has the London Illustrated News. Dallen's Color Monthly for Au ust. New York Belles of Monday, and all monthlies due. Call and see him.

PROSIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—It always gives us pleasure to speak of the prosperity of Western Institutions, and especially of such as are located in our midst, which we style "home" institutions. We have a right, and indeed it is our duty as public journalists to record from time to time the growth and prosperity of our beautiful city, and anything which tends to add to her fair fame abroad, we take pride in making mention of.

We are induced to write the foregoing from the unparalleled success which has been, and still is enjoyed by the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company of this city. We called into the office of the Company a few days since to make certain inquiries concerning the Company's affairs, that we might, when inquired of speak under it standingly, and Mr. Holland, the Secretary, exhibited no only a willing ness to give us the desired information, but was eager to embrace the opportunity, and with pleasure. And we state that the Company is doing a most prosperous and successful business, and their late statement, which the laws of the foreign States in which they transact business compels them to file exhibits a more prosperous condition of affairs than any insurance statement we have ever seen published, and the fact that there are only the small amount of $1,300, outstanding losses is a sure guarantee to policy-holders in the Company that they will be fairly dealt by. It is impossible to exagerate by the expressions we have made in favor of the Company. Gentlemen of the profoundest skill in insurance matters, whether marine or fire, at the same time just and honorable, and being backed by stockholders, that are included among our most substantial business men, the Company cannot fail to make money, and they have already established the fact that there are men at the West capable of managing a monied institution with at least equal, if not superior skills as at the East, we are happy to know furthermore that the Company have peremptorily declined repeated applications for agencies from Insurance men in New York, Boston and other Eastern cities, determined to confine their operations to the West, and in conclusion we say to Western gentlemen patronise sound Western Insurance Companies.—*Peoria Union.*

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.—This valuable remedy, which is coming into such general notice by the profession, can be had both at wholesale and retail, at Kollock's new drug store, corner State and Washington streets.

BONDS 12 RANDOLPH STREET.—The public in quest of the rich, the elegant, the cheap, in fact, *bargains* in clothing and furnishing goods will find Bonny's the best place in the city to largely exercise their taste and fancy, and *gently* exercise their purses.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC NIC.—The Sabbath Schools connected with the Jefferson, Desplaines and Green streets Methodist Episcopal Churches of West Chicago, have made arrangements for a pic nic festival at Port Clinton, twenty-three miles north of this city, on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, on Thursday next. The cars leave the Milwaukee depot at 8.30 A.M. returning between 6 and 7 o'clock P.M. All who enjoy such excursions are invited to participate; and all friends, it is expected, will be with us in on the occasion. Tickets may be had of any one connected with either school.

THEATRICAL.—Hoschett, at Noble's Theatre, is reaping a rich reward in the production of Aladdin. The house on Monday and Tuesday nights was crowded, every available seat in the circle, parquette and orchestra circle range being occupied. It is indeed a rare reiterate praise of the piece. On Saturday evening next a benefit is to be given Hoschett. We trust that the liberality and energy displayed by him in the production of so gorgeous a piece, may be amply remunerated.

MECHANICS WANTED TO GO TO KANSAS.—Call at room No. 28, 109 Randolph street. Two shares and lots 11 Wyandotte City for sale. Also shares in St. George, Kansas, and other towns for sale at a low rate. Call and see plates, &c., at room No. 28, 109 Randolph street.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.—We have a most beautiful Adams Job Press—platten 18x24 inches, (Called Adams's Favorite) for sale cheap. It is new and has all the latest improvements for fine printing of all kinds. Any one wishing an A. No. 1 machine press, can obtain it by application at the office. Also a super-royal Hoe Cylinder, nearly new, together with any quantity of other material of all kinds. Time given for a cured paper. 1y10-2w

TYPE FOR SALE.—Hundreds of fonts of type—news, book and job, for sale, at a very low price. This assortment is but little worn, and most of it is almost new, and embraces the most fashionable styles from the best Eastern foundries. 1y9-2w

DIED.

On the 13th inst., HENRY JUNIOR, only child of WILLIAM G. and LYDIA B. HIBBARD, aged fourteen months.

Funeral this afternoon from the house 339 Michigan avenue, at four o'clock.

CHICAGO STEAM DYE WORKS—
COOK, BRO. & CO.,
123.....South Clark Street.....123
CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

Lace Curtains, Crape Shawls and Counterpanes CLEANED BLEACHED,
And warranted to look as good as new.
CARPETS, HEIRETH RUGS AND DRAUGHTS,
Of all kinds, cleaned and warrated.
CRAPE SHAWLS,
Dyed to any color, with every kind of Ladies' Silk, satin and Woolen Goods cleaned and pressed in a superior manner.
MERCANTILE PIECE GOODS,
WHICH ARE UNSALEABLE,
Dyed and Finished.
N. B.—Gents' Coats, Vests and Pants Cleaned and Repaired with dispatch. 1y

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIRST CLASS BUSINESS AND
And Residence Property.
Cho ce Lots on Mich'gan Avenue at a Sacrifice—75 feet fronting on Michigan Avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, and running back 120 feet.
85 feet on Michigan Avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, and running back 120 feet.
100 Lots on Old street and Canalport Avenue, near the river on the West Side.
Acres, being part of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 22 T. 39 R. 13.
The South Branch Farm, running from this property to the old Ogden Farm, and fronting on the river.
Lots 3 and 4 in Block 1 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago.
All the above property will be divided into lots to suit purchasers, and sold at very low prices and on easy terms. Apply to F. Peck, 151 Lake street.
H. G. LOOMIS,
jy5-1w-s&b Assignee of J. D. Webster.

KELLER'S EXCELSIOR HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE.
SPRING STYLES FOR 1858 NOW READY.
The subscriber has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that he has opened from his old stand under the Mansion House to the new iron front store directly opposite.
FURNITURE FOR RANDOLPH STREET.
Where he will keep constantly on hand both for wholesale an i retail trade, the largest and best selected stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
Ever offered in this market.
Military Hats made to order.
Country Merchants supplied with stock on liberal terms. H. HYATT, Proprietor.
W. G. KELLER, Agent. ap15-1y

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PASSAGE.—
We beg to inform the public that we issue drafts from
ONE POUND STERLING
upwards in amounts to suit, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
which are good in any part of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
We also draw on all the principal places of
CONTINENTAL EUROPE,
in sums to suit Purchasers.
PASSAGE TICKETS,
To and from all European ports.
BY STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.
May be had at E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG,
Bankers, 74 Dearborn street, near the Post Office.
jy6-1m-ftw-wkly-frt. Chicago, Illinois

KEROSENE LAMPS AND OILS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We have this day received and opened a large assortment of the above named articles, and respectfully call the attention of the public thereto. We offer for sale
KEROSENE LAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
From a Church Chandelier to a Kitchen Lamp, of more than usual style and a better article than anything in the market.
We are agents for the celebrated
JONES' LAMP,
Universally considered the best Lamp made, and offer them to the public at exti-remely low prices.
Kerosene oils of all kinds on hand.
C. & MASTEN & CO.
jy5-2w

CHICAGO BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE H. DEAL,
41 CLARK STREET.....CHICAGO, ILL.
(Dearborn Building.)
Blank Books, Binding, &c., of every description made to order, neatly and promptly. jy13-1y-20d

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Chicago Brass Foundry and Faucet Factory,
No. 103 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill., Manufacturers of all the various articles used in the Steam Engine business and for RAILROAD LINE & PLUMBING purposes.
Having now all new and desirable patterns, and a full supply of pro ms white winter wheat, Messrs. Sawyer, Mellen & Co., at No. 250 South Water street are sole agents for this most desirable brand, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column. We advise every *knocker* of good bread to hold the "Four Aces" in their *hand* and at low as oath r to be *dealt* to them. The honors certainly are to Messrs. Sawyer, Mellen & Co., for introducing this description of breadstuffs here and we accord them cheerful praise.
R. T. CRANE.
R. CRANE.
ap11

J. M. W. JONES, ISAAC N. PERDUE, JNO. H. SHAW.
JONES, PERDUE & SHALL,
SUCCESSORS TO A. H. BURLEY & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STATIONERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
jy5-3mad1-ev. 120 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.—A Tour Through the Lakes of North America, embracing a full description of the St. Lawrence river, together with all the principal places along the banks, forming a complete guide for the pleasure traveler, with maps and numerous illustrations. By J. DISTURNELL. 1858.
UP-ER LAKES OF NORTH AMERICA; a guide from Niagara Falls and Toronto, to Montreal, Sault Ste Marie, &c.; passing through Lakes Michigan and Superior, and returning through Lakes Huron and St. Clair. In paper, 50c; cloth, 75c. For sale by GEO. A. CARNES, 134 Lake st.

"SINGER" SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES "Singer & Wilson" Sewing Machine Needles, "Watson" Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Needles of every description CONSTANTLY ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER AT
MATTLETT & CO.,
Needle Manufacturers
Office and Salesroom, 421 Broadway, corner of Canal st., New York.
All orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
jy7-s6tf-1m-ns

MARBLE WORK AT COST.—IN ORDER TO meet our heavy payments for stock, we will offer our large and superior stock of Marble at Cost for CASH, from this date. Call and examine our stock and work. Particular attention to our artistic and very extensive stock of Monuments, and to the fact that it is now out of order. All kinds of cemetery work, stone cutting, curbing, posts, coping stone, &c., done to order.
H. & O. WILSON,
Chicago Steam Marble Works, corner Blanchard and Throop streets. jy6-1m

TWO PRINTERS—GREAT BARGAINS.—We have for sale 100 Job Cases, a score of Stands, Imposing Stones, Galleys, Rules, Leads, Brass Rule, Standing Press, a Ruling Machine and a Card Cutter. All of the above will be sold at half cost price. Enquire at 109 Randolph street. jy10-3w

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Ohio State Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., July 13.—The Republican State Convention met this morning. Gen. James M. Ashley, of Toledo, was chosen temporary Chairman; also three secretaries. Committees were chosen on credentials and permanent organization. Gen. Ashley made a heat speech on taking the chair.

Hon. John A Bingham and Caleb B. Smith addressed the Convention, after which it adjourned till 2 P. M.

The attendances was large, all the counties in the State being fully represented. Samuel S. Crawford, of Dayton, presided. The Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, Hon. R. P. Wade, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted, the Convention giving a tremendous "Aye:"

Resolved, That the Republicans of Ohio, in Convention assembled, entertaining an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines of the party heretofore inscribed upon its banners, and in the defense of which it has never failed to secure from the intelligent and patriotic freemen of the State an ardent and triumphant support, hereby re-affirm the same, and again commend them to the favorable consideration of the people.

Resolved, That the President of the United States and his servile partizans in Congress, aided by emissaries in Kansas, in their persistent efforts to enforce by violence fraud, bribery and intimidation upon the people of that Territory, a Constitution in opposition to their will and in fraud of their undoubted rights, deserves and ought to receive the unqualified condemnation of all the American people.

Resolved, That the astounding disclosures of ruinous and corrupt prodigality of the National Administration, which is the brief period of eighteen months of profound peace, has exhausted an overflowing treasury and added to the public debt forty millions of dollars, without any visible means whatever of a proposed remedy or cessation of the evil, submits to the people to choose between the alternative national bankruptcy or national reform.

Resolved, That we invite all men of all parties to join with us in restoring the Government to its original purity and principles, and preserving it as an inheritance to those who may come after us.

The following ticket was nominated: For Supreme Judge, Wm. V. Peck, of Sciota; for Attorney, C. P. Wolcott, of Summit, by acclamation; for Comptroller, W. B. Thrall, of Franklin; for Board of Public Works, John S. Martin, of Butler.

Great harmony and good feeling prevails. An immense and enthusiastic ratification meeting is now being held in Capitol Square, with addresses by Hon. B. F. Wade, Hon. B. Stanton and others.

Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, July 13th.—The Utah correspondent of the *Republican* under date of June 18th says: "The conditions agreed upon at the conference between Gov. Cumming, the Peace Commissioners and the heads of the Mormon Church are, troops shall enter the city without opposition. The civil officers shall be permitted to perform the duties of their offices without interruption, and an unconditional obedience to the laws of the land shall be given.

On the other hand, the past offences shall be forgotten, as stated in the President's proclamation. All the houses in the city have been closed against both civil officers and strangers, except one which is occupied by the Governor and family. Everybody else were obliged to sleep in their wagons or on the ground.

The persons in the city were Gov. Cumming, Secretary Hartnett, Powell and McCulloch, Peace Commissioners, Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Mr. Ottinger, Indian Agent; Mr. Dodson, Marshal of the Territory, and Messrs. Simonton, Fillmore and Bronson, correspondents of the New York *Times*, *Herald* and *Tribune*.

Arrival of Steamship Fulton.

NEW-YORK, July 13.—The steamship Fulton arrived this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Reports passing several icebergs off Cape Race on Friday. Spoke Saturday, steamer Persia, hence. The Fulton brings 150 passengers, but little news additional to the telegraphic dispatch from Cape Race.

The great fire reported in London Docks, was on the South Quay, next to Hermitage Basin. The merchandize destroyed was principally sugar, spirits, and saltpetre. The ships were built out safely.

Despatches from China received in London state that the Emberor's Special Minister had refused to enter

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1858.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

Progress in Russia.

Through the correspondence of the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, we learn that an Imperial ukase has just been issued by the Emperor of Russia authorizing the formation of a new commercial association, called the Trans-Caspian, which shall extend its operations to Persia and Central Asia. The originators of the enterprise are the Councillor of Commerce, Kokoreff; Councillors of State, Toman and Novoselski. The latter is interested in nearly all the new commercial enterprise, namely, the Black Sea Navigation Company, and the Mercury Association of the Volga. The capital amounts to two millions rubles in shares of twenty thousand, so that only a few rich persons can become interested. The Company has for its object the transportation of Russian fabrics to Central Asia, and the importation of different articles from there.

The Emperor, by the enlightened humanity of his policy toward his Polish subjects, has secured their confidence and affection. His abolition of serfdom guarantees the loyalty of the peasantry, and a late act of grace has kindled the enthusiasm of the nobles in his behalf.

At the request of the nobles of Podolia and Volhynia, he has given them permission to suspend the remaining children of the celebrated poet, Michiewitch, whose works, proscribed by Nicholas, have just been republished in Warsaw, and they have begun to establish a fund, which from present appearances promises to become very large. The majority of them have given up the old plans of restoring Poland as for the present impracticable, and are now inspired with Panslavistic ideas.

The abolition of serfdom in Russia proper meets with opposition from the large proprietors whose chattels number fifty thousand or more, they having fallen under the delusion that they will be ruined by the change. Nothing now, however, can withstand the will of the Emperor and the inevitable march of events.

Among other reforms inaugurated by the Emperor is the re-organization of the Post Office throughout the entire empire. A special commission has been appointed to revise the system. Among the changes contemplated is the important one of the material reduction of the postage on letters, packages and newspapers.

Education, in all departments, has received an altogether unprecedented impulse from the Imperial favor and sympathy. A law has just been matured by the Ministry of Public Instruction, of course at the suggestion of the Emperor, establishing elementary schools —hitherto entirely unknown in Russia—in the small towns and on the plains throughout the whole empire. At the same time the price of tuition in the Government schools of a higher grade has been reduced one-half. The Polish University at Wilna, suppressed we believe by Nicholas, is also to be re-established, at the solicitation of a deputation that lately visited St. Petersburg to petition the Emperor on the subject.

But most remarkable of all for Russia, the Press has sprung into an active and healthy existence, and in several of the principal cities of the Empire, including Poland, is daily urging forward the various reforms projected by the noble hearted sovereign.

The spectacle now presented by Russia is in the highest degree interesting to all who sympathize with enlightened effort for the political and moral elevation of mankind. Compare the Russia of to-day with that wide waste of stolid barbarism which existed when Peter the Great took the first steps toward national regeneration. A vast work yet remains to be performed before the Russian people can be brought up to an elevated plane of civilization, but their future is sure. The abolition of serfdom, the inauguration of popular education, and a general reform in governmental administration will pave the way for constitutional government. At the present rate of progress, a century will not elapse before Russia will be a free as England is to-day.

Is the Laborer Worthy of his Hire?

As an abstract question, every person would answer "Yes," to this inquiry, but in practice there are thousands who answer "No." We do not here particularly refer to the exactions of grasping employers and hard task masters, who wring from humble toil their own ill-gotten gains. We would speak for a moment of the great fault of Christian communities everywhere, the inadequate payment of Christian ministers. Let no one urge against us a few brilliant and exceptional cases which prove the rule. For every instance, in this country, of a clergyman with an easy position and a salary of five thousand dollars, there are a hundred others where sacrificing men toil from January to December for a miserable pittance of two or three hundred. Their beds are no beds of roses; their churches are no chapels of ease; and, whether in the retirement of some small village of New England, or the bustle of some Western town, their lives are spent in earnest, ceaseless, and ill-paid toil. True, the reward of these men is not of this world. If it were, their case would be indeed pitiable. But Dives is not excused for letting Lazarus starve, upon the plea that Lazarus is going to heaven at last. We have been led to think upon this subject by the numerous accounts which have gone the rounds of the papers, lately of particular instances of liberality of certain congregations to their pastors. The great revival has had many good effects, and one of these is an increase of gratitude and love in those who have felt its power towards those who have been its instruments. These donations have been in many cases honorable alike to the givers and to the recipients; and often, we doubt not, they have been sorely needed and gratefully welcomed. But what are they, after all, except a tardy and partial payment of what is felt to be a sacred debt? Either our ministers generally are adequately paid, or they are not. If they are, there is no necessity of giving them plates of silver, and gloves with bank notes in their fingers. If they are not, it is a wretched system which keeps a man upon a salary below *low-living* mark, and ekes it out by giving him book marks and pin-cushions. Few things, we should imagine, could be more galling to an intellectual and high spirited gentleman than to receive that money as a gift which he feels to be his by right, and which his necessities, or the necessities of his family, prevent him from refusing. Such a practice seems like a dexterous attempt to patch up a compromise between our love of justice and our love of self; to do good, while we flatter our vanity; to serve God, and to serve ourselves. There are many men, we doubt not, who coolly place the money they spend for their pew-rent and minister's salary, to their "Charity Account," and look with no little complacency at the sum total. If entirely right views prevailed, no person would sooner think of congratulating himself because he pays his minister, than because he pays his lawyer and his physician. That such views do not prevail, is the great cause of a want of independence in the clergy. The boldness of Luther and Saint Paul may be commended and admired, but the bread-and butter question must take precedence after all. We may laud the men who suffer for conscience sake, but we cannot expect that they shall do so for us. If we wish to hear only such doctrine from the pulpit as entirely pleases us, it is very easy to accomplish the result by keeping the clergy dependent on our caprices and generosity rather than on our sense of justice.

☞ There was a severe storm of wind and rain at St. Paul on the evening of the 5th inst., which did damage to the extent of $10,000 or $12,000.

A Lively Time Expected.

The declared intention of the Buchanan Democrats to put in nomination in every District in Illinois, candidates for Congress and for the Legislature, will, doubtless, be carried out to the letter. They well understand that the support expected for their State Ticket depends, in a great measure, upon the efforts of active partizans, in the different counties, who have a personal interest in getting voters to the polls, in carrying out the minor details and managing the lesser machinery of the campaign; and they will not forego the use of such obvious means of success. Without these local tickets, most of which, will bear the names of Democrats of life-long fidelity, around which their neighbors who agree with them in sentiment, can rally, the show making of Dougherty and Reynolds, when the votes are counted, will be exceedingly meagre. With a compact organization and a show of confidence in their men and their measure, we should not be surprised to see the announcement in the election returns, that Mr. Buchanan's friends, here in Illinois, outnumber those of Mr. Douglas himself. We do not concede that the Republicans, opposed even by the combined Democracy, are in danger of defeat; but we may admit that if the indications of the present are realized, before November comes, the Old Liners, not the Douglas bolters, will become the enemy against which Republicans must most boldly contend. Let our friends be warned that they do not underrate Mr. Buchanan's strength. He is the head and representative of the party which is always an unit. The fact is worth remembering.

Mr. Lincoln on the Mexican War.

The *Times* has not yet reflected the charge that Mr. Lincoln voted against sending supplies to the American army in Mexico, although the utter falsity of the statement has been again and again demonstrated, and even the *State Register*, from very shame, is compelled to admit that its co-worker in slavery propagandism has brought a charge against Mr. Lincoln which is directly contradicted by that gentleman's Congressional record. We stated some time ago that the *Times* would stick to the lie. Its antecedents warranted the statement, and the result shows that it is consistent with itself. Such readers as have access only to the *Times*, will, of course, accept as the truth its falsification of Mr. Lincoln's Congressional course—as they will believe a good many other things which never had existence outside that laboratory of lies. But fortunately for the truth, that class of readers is small, and is not likely ever to be any larger. If any one of them, by accident, or otherwise, should come into possession of a copy of this paper, we ask him to read the extract from a speech of Mr. Lincoln, made in Congress, July 27th, 1848, which we publish in another column. That extract, while it puts anew the brand of falsehood upon the charge of the *Times*, also states very clearly the light in which the Whig party regarded the Mexican war, as well as the patriotic considerations which induced them to send their best men to suffer from the hardships and risk the perils of the campaign, and to steadily vote in Congress for such supplies of men and money as the exigencies of affairs required. It is only necessary to read it to see where Mr. Lincoln stood, and to appreciate fully the intense meanness which prompted the *Times* to falsify his position, and the intenser meanness which induces it not to retract its calumnies.

Wisconsin Stay Law.

Judge McARTHUR of one of the inferior courts of Wisconsin has done the people of his State good service in his decision against the constitutionality of the Stay law passed by the last Legislature. It was feared that popular clamor would influence the Judiciary, as it did the law-makers, and that Wisconsin was about to enter upon a career that Illinois once discreditably pursued to her infinite loss, and the endless embarrassment of her business men. The danger is not yet entirely past; but we have that confidence in the intelligence of the Supreme Court, to which the case decided will go, that warrants the belief that Judge McARTHUR's decision will be unhesitatingly affirmed, as soon as it reaches that Tribunal.

The doctrine of compensation is a good one—one that legislators will wisely suffer to remain in full force. To nothing does it apply better than to the extravagances and absurdities in which too many of our Western people have indulged; and the sooner it works out its legitimate results, the sooner will the country be prepared to start anew in a prosperous career. Cases of individual hardship may occur that legal delays in the way of collections of debts might have ameliorated; but they are so few that they do not justify interference with just methods of procedure that have been long established, and that have the sanction of debtor and creditor alike. While we recognize the duty of every creditor to give his debtor all the leniency which his own safety will justify, we do not forget it is the imperative duty of all to pay as rapidly and fully as possible. But any legislative interference which exempts men from the exercise of due diligence on the one side, and which takes all the graciousness out of leniency on the other, is surely out of place; and we are glad to know that it will be discountenanced and overruled. Stay laws are an ancient barbarism which no commercial community can afford to countenance at home or abroad.

What does this mean.

A correspondent of the Peoria *Union*, (Dem.) writing from Southern Illinois, says: "It is rumored that Judge Douglas has some notion of declining senatorial honors any further at present, and let the party unite on the Convention of the 9th of June last at Springfield. If this were effected, the administration ticket, with Judge Breese at the head, would be triumphant in Illinois, which in the mercies of God, it is hoped by the writer of this article."

Republicans care very little whether it is Douglas or Breese or both of them that they will have to contend against during the present canvass. The intimation, however, that the programme is to be so altered as to substitute Breese for Douglas, and that, too, with the consent of the latter, indicates that he, at least, has abandoned all expectation, if he ever entertained any, of beating the Republicans.

Illinois Penitentiary Statistics.

On the 11th of July, there were in the Illinois prisons 608 convicts—514 at Alton, and 94 at Joliet, where they are employed by the Warden and contractors in building the new Penitentiary. The number of female convicts is nine, only.

The health of the prisoners is unusually good. Only two deaths by disease have occurred in the last seven months. During a part of the time the hospital has been entirely unoccupied, and at no other has it contained more than eight patients under treatment at once.

The new prison is approaching completion rapidly. During the summer the female department will be finished, and be temporarily occupied by the male prisoners employed in the construction of other portions of the immense building. The crowded state of the Alton prison renders it very important that the new structure should be completed without delay—514 convicts now being crowded into space originally intended for only 312.

Peace with the Mormons.

The following, from the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* of the 8th, is a little more specific than our dispatch:

In the afternoon of yesterday, 7th inst., the Salt Lake Mail arrived in this city, for the first time direct from Salt Lake City, it having heretofore come from Fort Scott.

We are indebted to Mr. Geo. W. Clayton, the gentlemanly conductor of the mail, for highly important intelligence.

The mail left Salt Lake City on Saturday, 19th of June. The Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCullough, had arrived safely. Young and the rest of the Mormons, with the exception of some forty or fifty, had evacuated the city and gone South to Provo. The city looked almost completely deserted. Peace had been agreed upon, but on what terms our informant was unable to learn.

SINGULAR SCHEME.—Edward Cole lately committed suicide, near St. Peter, Minnesota, under very singular circumstances. He took down his gun, when by some accident it went off and killed his wife. He wrote to his son, informing him of the circumstances, and telling him what disposition to make of his property. He said that himself and wife had not lived on good terms, and that as the accident might be distrigued to design on his part, he would prevent any further trouble by leaving the world.

Position of the Whig Party on the Mexican War.

The following is an extract from a Speech delivered in the United States House of Representatives, by Hon. A. LINCOLN, of Illinois, July 27th, 1848—and reported at length in the Appendix to the *Congressional Globe*, of 1st Session of 30th Congress, at pages 1041 to 1043 inclusive:

"But as General Taylor is, par excellence, the hero of the Mexican war; and as you Democrats say the Whigs have always opposed the war, you think it must be very awkward and embarrassing for us to go for General Taylor. The declaration that we have always opposed the war is true or false, accordingly as one may understand the term 'opposing the war.' If to say 'the war was unnecessarily commenced by the President,' be opposing the war, then the Whigs have very generally opposed it. Whenever they have spoken at all, they have said this, and they have said it on what appeared to be good reason to them. The marching an army into the midst of a peaceful Mexican settlement, frightening the inhabitants away, leaving their growing crops and other property to destruction, to you may appear a perfectly amiable, peaceful, unprovoking procedure; but it does not appear so to us. So to call such an act, to us appears no other than a naked, impudent absurdity, and we speak of it accordingly. But if, when the war began, and had become the cause of your country, the giving of our money, and our blood, in common with yours, was support of the war, then it is not true that we have always opposed the war. With few individual exceptions, we have constantly had our votes here for all the necessary supplies. And more than this, you have had the services, the blood and the lives of our political friends in every trial, and on every field. The beardless boy and the mature man—the humble and the distinguished—you have had them. Your own high officials and your own relations name kind of sheep raised and kept in this State will shear at least one pound more per head than in any other; that they require much less care in tending, and the lambs come well to much healthier. It appears to us that it will require very little experience to teach farmers the truth of the above statements.—*St. Peter Statesman.*

Gov. Banks Helped Build Boston.

Gov. Banks, having been called out at the Boston City Hall Banquet on the 4th inst., gave a morsel of his own personal history:

"There were many reasons, individual as well as official, why he was pleased to join with the citizens of Boston in the commemoration of this day. He begged leave to say that he helped to build this city himself. In its darkened shops, upon the printing presses and engines, which have contributed so much to its glory, he gave the toil of his youth, and were it necessary, he could still return to them. Those localities he never passed without emotion. Although subsequently the chief magistrate of the large city of which the orator of the day was so distinguished an ornament—his memory still reverted with pleasure to the days which he passed in those workshops for there with those who were associated with him, were passed many of the happiest hours of his life."

Terrible Rencounter in Anderson Co., Ky.—Three Killed and one Dangerously Wounded.

A murderous affray occurred in Anderson County last Friday. Two young men by the name of Miller, residents of Washington County, went to Lawrenceburg and there came into conflict with others by the name of Larey, residents of Anderson. Two of the Larey's were shot dead, and another mortally wounded by the Millers. A third man, whose name we did not learn, was also shot dead by the Millers. The Millers are now in jail in Lawrenceburg, and the jail is guarded by a large body of men. Intense excitement prevails. There was fear of an attack upon the jail, but we hope that the parties will remain where they are, and take the law into their own hands.—*Louisville Courier.*

Railway Matters.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.—We learn from F. A. Moore, Esq., Editor of the *La Crosse Democrat*, from whom we had a call yesterday, that the La Crosse Road is rapidly approaching completion. It is now all graded, and workmen are engaged in laying the track at the rate of a mile per day, between Sparta and La Crosse. They are now within twenty miles of La Crosse. Mr. Moore is confident that the tunnel will be completed and opened to La Crosse by the middle of September.

We are also informed that work has commenced on the Southern Minnesota Road at La Crescent, and our friends thereaway are in high spirits.

GLEN STEAMBOAT LINES IN CONNECTION WITH THE RAILROADS.—The following allusion is made in the annual report of the Michigan Central Railroad Company to the steamboat contract with the Michigan Southern Road:

"A contract was entered into last season with the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, to take effect Nov. 1, 1857, by which the through passenger business is divided equally, and we divide equally with them all the through freight business we do over 55 per cent, and they divide equally with us all they do over 49 per cent. We had been doing a larger proportion of the through business than this division gives to our company, but as it was not probable it could be closed on more equitable terms, with the hope that their through business would become more prosperous, we conceded the difference rather than continue the competition existing before. This contract is to continue one year from the first of last November, unless revoked on thirty days' notice by either party. Under it most of the outside expenditures are discontinued.

"The transportation business upon the Lakes has been so unprofitable for the last two years, and the prospects for the present season being still worse, we have laid up the company's steamers and made arrangements for a line of propellers to fill their place this season upon the north shore route, at their own risk as to profit or loss. For freight and emigrants these will answer all the necessities of the trade, and the steamers will not be required again till a change for the better occurs in the Lake business."

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—The first train to Grand Rapids entered that place on the 10th, to the admiration and unlimited satisfaction of its ten thousand inhabitants.

MANITOWOC AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO.—At a recent meeting of stockholders at Manitowoc, the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors:

Jacob Leupp, J. M. Sherwood, Richard Klingholtz, G. Kermers, Benjamin Jones; JARVIS L. HALL, S. A. Wood, for Manitowoc village; B. S. Heath, S. M. Bronson, for Menasha village.

After the election, the Directors met and organized by electing Jacob Leupp, President; B. S. Heath, Vice President; S. A. Wood, Secretary; Henry Roehr, Treasurer; Fred. Solomon, Chief Engineer.

It is expected that work on the first division of the road will soon be recommenced.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, CANADA.—In the Canadian Legislative Assembly, a few days since Mr. Galt, in moving an amendment to the Grand Trunk Railway bill, gave some interesting facts in relation to the condition of the Company.

Up to the 31st of December last, their expenditures were £9,050,000 sterling, £3,111,000 of which had been lent by the Directors. Since the passage of the relief act for £2,000,000, the works connected with Victoria bridge had been pushed on with vigor, and it was hoped to have it completed in twelve months from that time—twelve months earlier at the least than had been anticipated.

During the previous three months, said Mr. G., there had been a further reduction in the running expenses of the company of 15½ per mile, and when it was considered that 2,000,000 miles were run per annum, the importance of this reduction would be perceived. In spite of the embarrassment of the times, the company had provided, last year, additional locomotives, cars and station accommodations. The Directors, too, were making preparations to carry the line to the water's edge at Kingston and Prescott, and had recognized the necessity of doing so at Montreal.

The exemption from accident upon the line had been most remarkable. Since the opening of the road, four years ago, upwards of 9,000,000 passengers had been conveyed over the line, for an average of more than fifty miles each, since the aggregate mileage had been 101,000,000 miles. Now, with all this traveling, only one person had been killed, and thirteen or fourteen wounded—none of them fatally. In addition, nine had been wounded at once, and at the same time one had been killed. This was four years ago, so that within the last four years, only four persons had been injured while traveling on the line.

Great care had been used to secure competent and trustworthy employes, and as a stimulus to their faithfulness, the company give silver medals, annually, as rewards to the most regular and careful of them; while for their mental improvement, they had provided reading rooms at all the principal stations. Here is an instructive hint to companies on this side of the line.

M. Belly's Plans.

We had yesterday the pleasure of an interview with M. Felix Belly, the gentleman whose recent mission to the United States would have caused some stir in naval circles. But we think that the gentlemen who have anticipated the sending of a fleet to exclude M. Belly and the French Protectorate from Central America, have been rather precipitate in their ideas. M. Belly is merely a pacific speculator, who, with a vast capital at back him, proposes doing a canal across the Isthmus; the feasibility of their enterprise he speaks with absolute and enthusiastic confidence. It is no more difficult, he thinks, than the piercing of Mount Cenis, or than a dozen other achievements of modern engineering. Nor does he see why the American people or their Government should view the enterprise with jealousy. The practical work of digging the canal, New York must be the starting point. Here the requisite machinery, the tools, the instruments, in short, almost the whole *material* of the work must be procured; here supplies must be laid in for the workmen; here the numerous array of special assistants and agents must be engaged. But as soon as the mere commencement, the company must expend here some $200,000 or $300,000; and the subsequent expenditure in the work of progress must also be heavy and constant. Besides, when the canal is done it will be immensely more beneficial to American commerce than to that of any other nation; New York need not be disturbed at the prospect of its construction?

M. Belly goes back to Europe to-day in the Persia. He intends to return here in no great length of time, when he will take steps for the actual commencement of the canal. He is apparently a person of remarkable energy of character, and if he will only push the canal we can promise him as much immortality as any single individua. ought to enjoy.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 10th.

The Hughes and Harris Duel.

In a speech to his constituents the other day, Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, explained the circumstances attending his quarrel with Mr. Harris of Illinois. He said:

I challenged Harris, not because I wished to fight, but to bring on an honorable settlement—and I should have done the same in Indiana. Congress has its rules and customs. And I say to you that a man who takes a public, unprovoked insult, without resenting it in the line of honor, or which as well go home. He has influence no longer. This is made painfully evident when he rises to make a motion, or speech, or discharge any duty connected with the high trust. The Chicago and the whole Northwest have reason to be proud of the *Press and Tribune*, and we hope the enterprise will meet with the success which it so abundantly merits. We the proprietors personally we tender our congratulations on so happy a union, with such favorable prospects for the future.—*Springfield Journal.*

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The Press and Tribune.

The following are a few of the many flattering notices which the union of the PRESS and TRIBUNE establishments have elicited from our cotemporaries. We cordially thank our friends for the favorable opinions they have expressed respecting us, and promise to make every possible effort to verify their flattering predictions:

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—The two leading political and commercial daily papers of Chicago, the Daily *Tribune* and *Press*, are to be consolidated on and after this date. We congratulate the publishers of both papers upon this propitious union of their interests. The two papers, with their respective capacities, will combine the best array of newspaper talent in the country, outside of New York city, and the *Press and Tribune* will at once take front rank in American journalism. The consolidation will undoubtedly prove a good thing for the publishers, for the public and for the interests of the Republican party. Messrs. Scripps, Bross & Spears, and Ray, Medill & Cowles, " be the publishers of the consolidated paper.—*Peoria Transcript.*

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Yesterday morning the daily *Press and Tribune* appeared for the first time since the marriage of the concern. The combination is the same size that the papers were in this city previous to the last reduction. It is a splendid sheet, and decidedly the best paper of the city.—*National Union.*

CONSOLIDATED.—The Chicago dailies, the *Press* and the *Tribune*, have been united, and one paper, under the style of *Chicago Daily Press and Tribune*, takes their place. The *Press* and *Tribune* were both ably conducted papers, but "in union there is strength," and the present arrangement cannot fail to prove not only more profitable to the proprietors, but to secure for the great North-West a representative journal, such as its commercial and political interests demands.—*United Press Democrat.*

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Chicago *Press* and *Tribune* have been united and "s now a single institution. This daily issue will embrace two editions—morning and evening. A tri-weekly and weekly edition will also be published, and in all these, the principal features of the former papers will be retained—the extended commercial statistics of the one, and the pungent political disquisitions of the other. The consolidated *Press and Tribune* will have no equal in circulation and the elements of usefulness, west of the city of New York. We trust that in liberality of spirit and integrity of purpose it may add lustre to its gigantic powers.—*Garden State.*

☞ The *Democratic Press* and the *Tribune* of Chicago have consolidated. Both of these papers have been for years of the highest class—the former, in our opinion, taking the lead.

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COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 12th, 1858.

Money, EXCHANGE, &c.—The money market has been quiet during the past week with very little perceptible variation to notice. The demand for exchange has been quite large, and for the past few days the amounts to the credit of bankers in New York have been drawn down considerably; but the paper to mature on the large shipments of produce for the past, month [will doubtless keep the market supplied. Rates are as yet about the same as one per cent. With many of the bankers money is rather closer, but discounts are still freely made at 10 per cent for all the produce paper that offers. Best customers, merchants, manufacturers, &c., whose paper is always met at maturity, are accommodated with a fair degree of liberality.

Gold is rather scarce and rates are to day a shade higher. We quote small lots retailed at 1¼@¼.

The note brokers report business a little better. Rates range from 1½@¾ per cent per month. Business generally is dull, as might be expected during the month of July.

COMMERCIAL.—Since our last weekly review we have been in receipt of very unpleasant news regarding the coming wheat crop. Within the last few days the growing crop has been struck by blight and rust to such an extent that great fears are entertained lest it may prove an almost entire failure. The disaster seems to be wide spread. We hear of it in all quarters of the State—in the North, in the West, and in the South. Some fields have been entirely destroyed, so that they will not be worth the cutting; others will not average over one-third. This morning we publish a batch of letters from intelligent and reliable observers, which all tell about the same story. They all agree in stating that the damage has been done within the past week, and that there is little hope for the future crop. In addition to these, we have had the testimony of several gentlemen, who have been traversing the State, and who have brought us specimens of fields struck by the blight and rust. This morning our table was fairly covered with specimens from Winnebago, Stephenson, Ogle, Kendall, Lee and Whiteside Counties. If the samples shown were what they profess to be there can be no doubt but the crop has sustained great damage.

Nor is the blight and rust confined to the Wheat crops. We saw a letter to-day from a gentleman who recently travelled along the line of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway, and he states that the Oats were nearly all black and rusted. We also hear complaints of the Barley crop; and a few specimens of blasted fields have been sent us.

Since the letters which we publish in another column were written, we have had two days of cool weather, and it is hoped we have heard the worst. The failure of the crops in the West would be a calamity at this particular period, the extent of which could hardly be estimated. We hope for the best; and shall do all in our power to lay before our readers the fullest and most reliable information on the subject.

During the past week we have had three foreign arrivals—the *Africa*, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult.; the *Tarifa* to the 30th; and the *Canada* to the 3d inst. The first brought a decline in breadstuffs, the second an entire reaction of 1d., and the third an advance of 1@2d. on Wheat. The quotations of the Liverpool market on the 3d were as follows: Western Canal Flour, 20s. 6d.@21s. 6d.; Red Wheat, 5s. 6d.@5s. 10d. Corn was dull and nominal at 34s. 2d. for yellow, and 32s. 6d. for white.

Our Breadstuffs markets during the past week have been very dull—especially in Wheat. The following table gives the receipts and shipments for the week:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Week end's	Previous	Week end's	Previous
July 10.	week.	July 10.	week.
Flour, bbls.	6,734	8,194	2,942	1,948
Wheat, bu.	276,102	402,918	125,000	124,000
Corn, bu.	390,207	353,641	335,922	349,449
Oats, bu.	164,153	142,997	155,000	158,077

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following is the amount of Flour and Grain in store on Saturday last, compared with that in store a week previous:

July 10.		July 3.	
Flour, bbls.	8,730	Flour, bbls.	4,445
Wheat, bushels	67,000	Wheat, bushels	6,000
Red, bu.	6,000	Red bu.	6,000
White, bu.	61,000	White bu.	0
Corn, bu.	97,347	Corn bu.	63,070
Oats, bu.	94,952	Oats, bu.	113,000
Rye, bu.	1,200	Rye bu.	1,200
Barley, bu.	11,607	Barley, bu.	11,607

The Flour market during the past week has been more active. Brands of Medium Extras have sold at $3 40@$3 50, and choice do at $3 60@$3 75. Towards the close prices have been a shade better, with more inquiry.

The Wheat market has been, till the close, very much depressed. There has been very little demand for shipments, and the speculative feeling which existed during the previous two weeks almost entirely disappeared on the 7th inst. There are now 80,000 bushels changed hands at 61 a 62c in store; on the 8th, 50,000 bushels were sold at 61¼c in store for No. 2, but the *Africa's* news depressed the market and it closed dull; On the 9th inst. the market declined 1c a 2c, with sales of about 20,000 bushels at 60 a 61c in store; on the 10th inst. it fell to 58c, with sales of about 10,000 bushels; on the 12th inst., however, the market advanced fully 2c per bushel, with sales of about 20,000 bushels at 60 a 61c in store. To-day another advance of one cent was gained—the market opening at 61c and advancing to 62c, at which figure it closes firm.

The Corn market during the week has been very active. On the 7th it opened at 47c for canal afloat; 44@44½c in store for No. 1; 36@37c in store for No. 2; and 35@35½c in store for rejected. During the week, however, the market advanced to 45@46c in store for No. 1; 39@40c for No. 2 in store; and 35@39c for rejected in store. To-day the market was quiet, with sales of canal at 47c afloat; No. 1, 45@45½c in store; No. 2, 40c in store; rejected, 38c in store. A cargo of hot river was sold at 45c f. o. b. and one of hot canal at 41¼c f. o. b.

Oats have been active throughout the week, with sales at 30½@31c in store. There has been a good demand for shipment—the exports of the week footing up over 179,000 bushels. To-day the market was steady at 30½@31c, with sales of about 25,000 bushels.

The demand for Barley has been active and prices have improved. No. 1 sold at 38c in store; No. 2, 32c in store.

The market for Highwines during the week has been quiet but firm, closing with sales at 20c.

The receipts of Wool have been much larger, and prices are a shade higher. There is a scarcity of full-blooded fleeces.

Hides during the week have been steady, with a good demand.

The Provision market has been very quiet. Mess Pork is dull at $14@14.50 for country, and $14.50@15 for city. Cut meats are in good demand for sound at 6¼@6½c; but nearly all in market are unsound. Lard is quiet at 9½@10¾c for country to city, barrel and keg. Tallow dull at 9@9¼c.

Freights during the week have been dull, with a downward tendency. Charters have been made at 4½@5c for wheat to Buffalo, 4@4½c for corn to Buffalo; 8@8½c for wheat to Oswego 7¾@8c for corn to Oswego. To-day a vessel was chartered at 4½c for corn to Oswego.

LETTERS ABOUT THE CROPS.

PARKVILLE, Mo., July 8, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

During the last ten days, it has been warm and dry, and the surface of the ground is considerably baked. We suffered no inconvenience from rain, until the 1st of June, when we broke down in torrents, and washed away much of our light soil, and some corn. The prospect for wheat was unusually good, up to within this month, until it was struck with the rust. Our leading farmers estimate that one-third of the crop has been ruined. Some fields will average 30 bushels per acre, and many will not be worth cutting. A much larger breadth of wheat was sown this year than usual. The oat-crop will be about an average. Corn has been injured by the rust so as not to be worth cutting, except that was planted early, and worked early, looks very fine, but the late planted, that required working the first three weeks in June, looks feeble, and a great deal has been washed up, as our country is quite rolling. If the balance of the summer and fall is usually seasonable, we shall have a fair crop of corn; for north-west Missouri has never been known to fail. If corn grows we are sure of our share. Potatoes promise fair. Gardens look finely. The ground has been moderately wet. The ground this last spring seemed literally filled with worms of all shapes and sizes. With all these drawbacks, the smaller vegetables will be more abundant than last year. Cherries have been plentiful. Plums have been injured some by the worms, but not so much by the curculio as usual. Apples will drop-ped from the trees very much during the present weather in June; but what were left will be large and fine. The crop will be larger than last year. Our fruit-trees are fully ripe, large and delicious. Pear trees are moderately full. Our young peach trees, three years old, are full, and we shall soon have plenty of this delicious fruit.

Our farmers raise but little tame grass, but what there is, looks luxuriant. They depend upon blue-grass pastures, and the cornfield, to winter their stock. Where they have sown Hungarian grass, the yield will be heavy.

Gentlemen, just from the South, report crops as unusually fine in southern Kansas, southwest Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. The rains have not been so heavy of late in those regions. But those are naturally exporting sections; therefore their fine crops will not affect the markets of the world.

P.

GARDNER, Henry Co., Ill., July 10th, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

GENTS:—As you invite all your friends to advise you as to the state of the crops, &c., in their own neighborhood, and as I have not as yet seen but one report in your paper from this county, take this occasion after a return from a journey of fifty miles in this and Whiteside County, to drop you a line. Wheat has a fine growth all over this county, and promised a great yield until the very hot and wet weather of last week; during many days of which the mercury stood as high as 100 deg. in the hottest part of the day. There is not now one single field but is injured from one-quarter to a total failure; many fields are lodged flat down, others struck with rust and rusted, others again are scalded, or as some call it, have the scab, which manifests itself by half or the whole head turning white. Many other fields are at least half ruined, and some fields where all the above, and I have come to the conclusion that the yield on the average in this county will not exceed ten bushels per acre and may fall below it. Oats will be a short crop, many entire fields being struck with rust. Barley promises well. Corn will be a very short crop, although some fields look well, while many others are drowned out, and in some cases farmers are yet planting. Many fields are overrun with weeds, it having been so wet that it could not be worked in season. Winter Wheat is cut and put up here, and Barley is being cut now. Spring Wheat will be ready early next week.

Truly yours, D. W. RIDER.

MORRISON, Whiteside Co., Ill., July 12, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

GENTS:—Within the past week our wheat crop has been nearly destroyed by the blight; the 7th, 8th and 9th inst, seemed, to be the most destructive days; we are now thousands of acres that before that time promised from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, that is now scarcely worth cutting, and much of it will not be harvested. I have examined several fields and find the heads withered and dead, and no wheat in them; the same thing is true of the wheat north of us in Stroll county.

Respectfully yours, S. H. MCCREA.

STERLING, July 12th, 1858.

Editors Chicago Press and Tribune:

Yesterday, in company with two friends, I rode out north of Sterling to Dr. Pennington's, and thence westerly to Hickory Grove. The farmers have commenced harvesting their wheat, and there was scarcely a field we passed but what was injured more or less. The hot weather of the past ten or twelve days has produced a great change upon the prospects of the farmers. The complaints are made of the rust and blight. Some fields of Wheat will probably not be cut, while everywhere there is no expectation of more than half a crop. Wheat sowed on new lands turns out better than that sowed on old. The farmers have relied more particularly upon their Wheat crop, and the result will be that they will suffer a gloomy prospect. Corn looks remarkably fine, but the quantity sown is not so large as last year.

J. A. B.

ADVENTURE OFFICE, TIPTON, IOWA, July 9th, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

DEAR SIRS: Most of the early Spring wheat is much damaged by the "spot" and by lodging. There will not be more than half a crop. It is the universal opinion that the late wheat is likely to ruslate and early sowed wheat. The prospect is poor. Corn bids fair to make a good crop.

Yours truly, [S. S. DANIELS.

HADDAM, Ogle Co., Ill., July 12, 1858.

H. A. BRAYTON, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR: In my last remarks to you about the wheat crop, I should have prefaced it with the old proverb: "There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." Having made an excursion of over five miles circuit, in order to examine personally the condition of the wheat crop; and by your satisfaction, have seen specimens of different sorts, which will enable you to form a fair idea of their condition. The Canada Club seems to be the most from both diseases—"scab and rust;" and all early wheat is the worst. The samples are from six different fields. I have conversed with some of the most intelligent farmers in this locality, and the probable loss that may be safely predicated on, and they say that, at the very least, one-third of an average crop will be gone; and should the hot weather, which is yet comparatively green, be attacked in the same way, one-half a crop may be all that can be expected. The weather at present is cool and congenial for the late oats, and four or five days of such may give us a great deal of good wheat. Corn is very good. Rye and Barley are being cut, and turning out well.

You may place before the Board of Trade the samples, and my humble remarks, if they are in your estimation worth say thing.

Yours truly, A. HALDANE.

BELVOY, Rock Co., Wis., July 12, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Presuming that any information in regard to the growing crops in this section would be cheerfully received by you, I take the liberty to send you a few items. But very little Winter Wheat is ever sown in this vicinity; this year it is almost an entire failure. Spring Wheat has already blighted considerably, and is now rusting very badly. A few fields yet bid fair, but many can never fill. It is the opinion of farmers generally that the harvest in Rock County this year will fall short of the previous year.

Barley, Oats and Corn suffered from the continued rains in the early part of the season. Of the former a fair crop. Should the latter hold off till late in the fall, a short crop of Corn may come to maturity. Truly, yours,

T. B. BAILEY.

CLINTON, Iowa, July 12, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Ten days ago, the wheat crop in Cedar, Jackson and Clinton counties was considered good as half filled. Within the last week the prospects have entirely changed from great hopes to great fears. I have taken pains to inquire of the farmers as to the crops in different sections of these counties, and find one great complaint—a large portion is blighted and rusted. Many fields no attempt will be made to harvest as they are rusted badly. Hay crop is doing well and gives promise of a fair crop.

Yours truly, C. H. TOLL.

KNOXVILLE, Iowa, July 9, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

From considerable inquiry, together with my own observation, I have obtained the following facts:

That very little of all kinds of grain has been put in, in spite of continuous rains, up to within two or three weeks of this.

That Oats will be a total failure. Wheat is but little better; in both cases the disease being rust.

A universal expression among the farmers is: "We have more wheat left than we expect to get." I have reason to believe that there is considerable wheat left of last year's crop. Wheat harvest will begin next week.

The same as above might be said in relation to the country a hundred miles east and west of this, as far as I have been able to ascertain.

Weather exceedingly favorable to the corn.

F. W.

OUR EXCHANGES ON THE CROPS.

From the Rock-ford (Ill.) Register, 10th.

So far as we can hear the crops in this county generally promise well, though in regard to some of them, that especially, it is just now a critical time. The straw for Wheat is already abundantly heavy, and should the intensely warm weather continue, it may have the effect to produce rust. It has been glorious weather for Corn, and it is coming on finely. The chances in favor of a good yield of this staple are now pronounced. Owing to the wet and backward Spring, and scarcity of good seed corn, there is probably a third less than an average number of acres planted. All other crops we believe are doing well.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we regret to hear that the Wheat in this section, within the last few days, begins to show serious effects from blight, and it is thought will prove a very great damage to the crop. We hope the reports we hear of its extent and rapid spread may be largely over-drawn.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, 12th.

As we predicted several days ago, the Wheat crop of McLean County is *almost* a complete failure. We have seen several samples of *possible* Wheat, none of which would have been called *first rate* by good judges.

We are informed that a great many farmers in different parts of the county, have concluded to let their wheat and oats stand. They say they have lost almost as much time and money as they care about losing in one season, and do not feel disposed to cut straw and take their pay in chaff.

The failure of the crop will affect all kinds of business to a greater or less degree—especially if hard times will come this way before long.

From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, 12th.

Spring wheat is now in a very critical condition. While it has not been injured to any great extent, yet the commencement of rust is quite perceptible. The cool weather of Sunday and Monday stopped the progress of the calamity, and if we have a week of cool days and nights it will be out of danger; but if there should be rain and a high temperature, for several days, there will be plenty of rusted wheat. Barley has been given up as a failure, and winter wheat is badly damaged, though there is not a large amount of either sowed in this county. Ten cool breezy days would be worth millions to Wisconsin.

From the Chester (Ill.) Herald, 7th.

Mr. Bair, who has obtained the premium for the first new wheat in market for several successive years, brought in the first of this season yesterday. He got about a bushel. It is not as good as usual, but is still very plump and heavy.

Mr. Bair also has obtained the premium for the first new wheat in market for several successive years, brought in the first of this season yesterday. He got about a bushel. It is not as good as usual, but is still very plump and heavy.

From the Hoosier (Wis.) Argus, 7th.

Within a few days we have been in Fond du Lac, Marquette, Green Lake and Washington counties not a little, and as a general thing find farmers in ecstacies over the prospects for a heavy crop of wheat. In this county it is the same, and we hazard nothing in saying that over 1858, will be the largest ever known in the State. The warm weather of the past two weeks has acted like magic, and in ten days more the reapers will be busy. Already we notice several fields in this vicinity just turning. Providence is giving Wisconsin more than her share of attention this year, and if the Legislature of '59 don't spent our hoard of plenty by another series of steals, the Badger State will soon be on the high road to prosperity again.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

Many fears have been expressed for the wheat crop on account of the ravages of the weevil. These fears have some foundation in truth, although these ravages are not so extensive as many would have us believe. So far as our advices extend, the greatest difficulty is experienced in Genesee and Oakland Counties, where whole fields have been totally destroyed. In some places the crops are not worth harvesting, and cattle have been turned into the fields. In the southern part of the State, however, the same amount of damage has not been experienced, because the weevil did not make their appearance until the largest portion of the wheat was too far advanced to be injured by them. The berry had become too hard for them to enter, and they had consequently penetrated no farther than the husk, where they could do no possible harm to the wheat, although their depredations had caused the straw and chaff to appear riper than it really was. The weevil, to be sure, will damage the wheat crop of the State to some extent, but not sufficiently to diminish the total amount of the harvest by any considerable quantity. Very many have feared that the crops would be destroyed by rust, but we are not advised as yet of the existence of any to any part of the State.

SPECIFICATION OF GRAIN SHIPPED JULY 12.

Prop Mendota, Hiver, Rattey & Co., 6,000 bu Canal No. 2 spring wheat, 1,000 bu No. 1 spring do.

Bark City of Cedarburgh, Mann & Pratt, 16,000 do.

Brig Sophia, Gibbs, Griffin & Co., 502 bu No. 2 barley, 24 bu No. 3 do.

Brig Cassopus, Munger & Armour, 6,337 bu No. 1 oats.

Brig Syracuse, Munger & Armour, 12,617 bu. 3 spring wheat.

Brig Cassopus, Munger & Armour, 3,997 bu No. 1 oats.

Schr Gen. James Watt & Co., 13,284 bu No. 1 corn.

Schr Fred. Kreiter & Co., 7,000 bu Canal No. 2 spring do.

Schr Titus, Stevens, R. & A., 14,000 bu No. 1 spring wheat.

IMPORTS AT CHICAGO

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS AND LIVE STOCK—JULY 12.

	Flour Wheat bbls. bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Cattle Hogs No. No.
Ill. & M. Co'l.	250 17,450	72,270	9,700	62		
G. & C. U. R.	66 17,000	6,375	7,564	400		
C. & R. I. R.	1,000	2,000	1,000			
C. & A. R. R.	3,000	3,150	1,600	20		20
Mich. Cent.	1,000	14,000	2,000	100		50
C. & M. R. R.	1,775	240	2,477			
Lake Prop'ty.	1,264	3,240	2,000			
Total	3,197	68,180	32,906	27,171	600	15 874

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 12.

To Buffalo	1,000	10,000	30,000	10,000		
To Oswego		20,000	20,000		6,161	
To Canada	100	10,000	2,800			
To Other Ports						
Total	1,100	40,000	52,800	10,000	6,161	
Total for previous days		110,794	1,904,194	1,913,400	1,136,387	60,891
Same time last year					1,213,000	
Inc. this year		120,410	2,916,299		966,926	60,891
Dec. this year						

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND HOGS BY RAILWAYS.

	Week ending July 10.	Since last Report.	Same week last year.	Since last year.	Same time last year.
	Imports.				
Cattle, No.	235	235	983	14,697	11,912
Hogs, No.	1,461	97,006	315	56,893	54,245
	Exports.				
Cattle, No.	235	235	983	14,697	11,912
Hogs, No.	1,461	97,006	315	56,893	54,245

Movements of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee.

SHIPMENTS FOR LAST WEEK AND THE SEASON.

	Last week.	This season.	Last season.
Wheat, bu.	111,744	1,111,744	1,111,744
Flour, bbls.	7,196	171,922	115,355
Oats, bu.	1,000	2,000	2,000
	RECEIPTS LAST WEEK.		
Wheat, bu.	128,276	Oats, bu.	49,697
Corn, bu.	1,000	Flour, bbls.	2,000

Receipts at Tide Water.

From the Albany Statesman.

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the week ending July 10 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	37,175	78,000	1,000	1,000
1858	50,000	784,615	130,878	10,500
Increase	37,847	706,975	Dec. 79,465	Inc. 6,341

The receipts of the respective articles at the above ports so far for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	1,132,000	2,541,000	1,697,167	1,697,167
1858	540,000	3,348,191	1,697,167	1,697,167
Increase	207,982	5,542,278	406,134	220,647

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess of receipts of Flour to 13th inst. over 1857, is 207,982 bbls.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the commencement of the season to the 7th inst., have been as follows:

Canal open	May 4.	1857.	1858.
Wheat, bush	207,180	333,979	April 27. 849,000
Corn, bush	1,014,360	990,000	1,697,167
Barley	144,000	693,035	1,697,167
Rye	8,000	98,000	140,000
Oats	283,200	49,121	140,000
Flour, bbls	43,200	1,355,000	1,707,000
Pork, bbls	6,300	8,558	13,700
Beef	1,000	2,000	2,000
Cheese, lbs	145,200	109,400	150,000
Butter, lbs	35,000	79,100	80,700
Lard, lbs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,700,000
Bacon, lbs	2,600,000	1,704,900	2,352,800
Wool, lbs	41,000	6,000	6,000

Shipments of Grain at Albany.

The Albany Statesman gives the following as the shipments of Grain to New York by the tows for the week ending July 9th, and as follows:

	Corn bu.	Wheat bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Peas bu.
July 3	31,400	10,000	57,400	2,000	1,000
" 5	31,400	20,000	17,500	2,000	15,000
" 6	15,700	10,000	17,500		15,000
" 7	15,700	57,140	10,950		15,000
" 8	28,000	57,000			15,000
Total	81,676	207,250	58,000	4,000	61,000
Previously	2,318,324	2,400,000	1,242,000	196,000	1,794,000
Total	2,400,000	2,736,130	1,300,450	200,000	1,855,000

EXPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 10.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
By Lake.					
To Buffalo	4,900	104,867	172,301	163,710	
To Oswego		79,216	178,000	16,161	
To Ogdensburg			5,000		
To Collingwood	1,000		17,333		
To Kingston	250	20,000	2,950		
To Rochester		52,000			
To Other Ports	72	100	250	2,000	
Total by Lake	6,222	256,183	375,925	179,871	
By Railroad					
Total	6,304	256,183	375,925	179,871	

TOTAL EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN SINCE JAN. 1, 1858.

To what ports.	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley bu.
By Lake.					
To Buffalo	64,179	2,397,098	1,309,300	966,915	46,478
To Oswego	427	1,033,152	1,012,776	317,267	14,113
To Cleveland		40,000			
To Collingwood		60,000	15,000		
To Ogdensburg	29,867	49,451	210,000	44,103	
To Kingston	1,000	1,250	14,000	15,000	
To Rochester	1,613	291,200			
To St. Catherines		52,000			
To Other Ports	1,007	3,000	1,675	2,327	350
By Railroad	98,093	3,926,151	2,562,751	1,345,612	60,941
Total	194,186	4,456,702	3,924,751	1,345,612	60,941
Same time last year	78,241	1,913,400	1,213,000	966,926	60,891
Inc. this year	115,945	2,543,302	2,711,751	378,686	50
Dec. this year					

Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER CANADA.] [JULY 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Breadstuffs—The weather continued favorable for crops. Holders offer freely. Wheat 1@2d. lower; flour firm & dull to better demand, 6d advance in prices. Sales of flour 6,000 bbls. Corn 1d. higher, sales 40,000 qrs. Oats 2@3d. higher. Beans 1d. higher. Peas 1d. higher. Provisions—Beef unchanged. Pork 6d. higher. Bacon 1d. higher. Lard 1d. higher. Cheese 1d. higher. Tallow declined 1d. Rosin 6d. higher. Spirits turpentine 1d. higher. Sugar 1d. higher. Coffee 1d. higher. Rice 6d. higher. Linseed cake £1 higher. Petroleum 1d. higher. Ashes 6d. higher. Cotton—The prices have advanced 1@2d. for the week since Tuesday; sourth-ern and Orleans 5¾@6¼d.; fair Dhollerah 5¾d.; fair Oomra 6¼d.; middling fair Bengal 5¼d.; middling Pernam 6¼d.; fair Egyptian 7¾d.; middling Egyptian 6¾d.; middling Smyrna 6¼d.; middling Mobile 6¼d.; middling Texas 6¼d.; middling Orleans 6¼d.; middling Florida 6¼d.; middling Upland 6¼d. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters, and 4,000 bales for export. Stock in port 660,000 bales, including 400,000 American. Receipts of the week 44,000 bales, including 40,000 American. Actual export 6,000 bales. Afloat for Great Britain 180,000 bales, including 120,000 American. Stock in Liverpool 400,000 bales, including 300,000 American. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters, and 4,000 bales for export. Stock in port 660,000 bales, including 400,000 American. Receipts of the week 44,000 bales, including 40,000 American. Actual export 6,000 bales. Afloat for Great Britain 180,000 bales, including 120,000 American. Stock in Liverpool 400,000 bales, including 300,000 American.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols quoted at 93¼@93¾. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £9,000. Bullion in the Bank of France decreased £9,000. There was an increased activity in the money market at 3 ¶ cent.

New York Market.

By TELEGRAPH.] JULY 13th.

FLOUR—Shade firmer on common grades, with little better demand for export and home consumption. Sales of 15,000 bbls at $3.@$3.05 for superfine state; $3.05@$3.10 for extra state; $3.10@$3.20 for superfine western; $3.20@$3.25 for extra western; $3.25@$3.30 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $3.30@$3.40 for trade brands; $3.40@$3.50 for fancy do; $3.50@$3.60 for extra Genesee; $3.60@$3.80 for superfine Genesee; $3.80@$4.25 for extra Genesee.

GRAIN—Wheat in better demand for export. Sales 50,000 bu at 70@75c for white Southern; 68@70c for red Southern; 70@72c for white Canada; 68@70c for red Canada; 72@73c for white Indiana; 68@70c for red Indiana; 72@73c for white Illinois; 68@70c for red Illinois; 72@73c for white Michigan; 68@70c for red Michigan. Rye dull at 60@62c. Barley dull at 60@65c. Corn heavy; sales 100 bbls at 57@58c for mixed Western; 58@59c for round yellow; 59@60c for Southern white; 60@61c for Southern yellow.

WHISKEY—Heavy, and closed firm.

PORK—Dull and heavy; prices nominal; change; sales 900 bbls at $16.75 for mess, $13.50@13.75 for prime mess, $13.75 for prime, liest unchanged. Lard a shade firmer; sales 100 bbls at 11½@11¾, new held at 11¾. Butter steady at 12@17 and 19@21 for good Ohio and State. Cheese plenty and dull.

RICE—3d Board more steady. Teas 6's, 80¼; Cal 7's, 87; Yel 8's, 90; Cal 9's 1860, 93@.93. Sugars 10's, 6c; 11's, 6¼; 12's, 6¾; do on local rights do, 9¾; N Y Central, 84¾; Panama, 103; Cal 81.50@1.55; Ohio 81½; Mich 81½; Ill 81½; Mo 81½; Ind 81½; Wis 81½; Iowa 81½; Minn 81½; Cal 81½; Oregon 81½; Utah 81½; Nebraska 81½; Kansas 81½; Colorado 81½; Arizona 81½; New Mexico 81½; Texas 81½; Indian 81½; Alaska 81½; Russian 81½; Aleutian 81½; Siberian 81½; Japanese 81½; Chinese 81½; Malay 81½; Polynesian 81½; Australian 81½; African 81½; American 81½; European 81½; Asiatic 81½; Oceanic 81½; Antarctic 81½; Arctic 81½; Terrestrial 81½; Celestial 81½; Solar 81½; Lunar 81½; Stellar 81½; Planetary 81½; Cometary 81½; Meteoric 81½; Volcanic 81½; Igneous 81½; Aqueous 81½; Aerial 81½; Ethereal 81½; Spiritual 81½; Material 81½; Mental 81½; Moral 81½; Physical 81½; Chemical 81½; Mineral 81½; Vegetable 81½; Animal 81½; Human 81½; Divine 81½; Infernal 81½; Celestial 81½; Terrestrial 81½; Universal 81½; Particular 81½; General 81½; Special 81½; Individual 81½; Collective 81½; Abstract 81½; Concrete 81½; Positive 81½; Negative 81½; Neuter 81½; Common 81½; Proper 81½; Singular 81½; Plural 81½; Masculine 81½; Feminine